NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

DRAINING SWAMPS.

MR. EDITOR, The attention of the community at the present time seems to be mainly directed to one object, or to say the least, one object engrosses a much greater share of thought and conversation than any other, and like 'Aaron's rod swallows up all the rest'—namely, the *currency of the country.* Nor should it be deemed strange that such should be the fact, if we consider that whatever may be denominated money, stamps the value of all other commodities, according to its appreciation, or depreciation in the money market, and the *credit* given to the currency.

But although I am willing to concede that we have "fallen upon evil times," yet I am by no means willing "to give up the ship," and however much property may depreciate in value, I can but look forward for a redeeming principle, with hope, and no small share of confidence, to brighter days, and better times; and it is this consideration that induces me at this time to request a portion of the attention of the community to a subject, which in this section of the country, so far as my knowledge extends, has hitherto been much neglected.

The subject to which I now solicit attention, is the draining of swamps and low grounds, with a view to augment, and accelerate the growth of wood and timber.

It is universally admitted that wood is a necessary and indispensable article to the comfort and happiness of man; and that in many parts of the country it is becoming scarce and dear. If such be the fact, whatever *can* be done to *increase* the quantity in the shortest given time, should by no means be neglected; and those persons most successful in producing such a result, would be as much entitled to the thanks of the community, as he who, by superior management, should be the instrument of producing "two spires of grass where but one grew before."

It is believed that in the New England states there are many acres of swamp, and boggy land, that are now nearly valueless, and that they are wholly so in consequence of stagnant water having lain upon them for ages; and the few trees that may be seen here and there, in a thin and scattered state, are short, scrubby, mossy, unhealthy and unthrifty.

There is another description of swamp land, somewhat different in soil and situation from that which is considered mere bog; I mean those swamps situated on brooks and small streams, many of which have a soil varying in depth from one to three feet, and which are nearly dry at the surface occasionally, and in their present state may yield from ten to thirty-five cords of wood per acre; but in the condition they now are they will not produce that amount of wood in a less time than from forty to sixty years between cutting; the growth being much retarded by the superabundance of water lying at the roots of the trees.

To remedy the foregoing defects in soil and situation, and render them more productive, and consequently more profitable, I beg leave to suggest, as being probably the *best means* that can be used, that of draining, wherever it can be done without incurring an expense greater than what would be the probable amount of benefit resulting from the operation.

There are many acres of swamp land within my knowledge, which may be sufficiently drained, at an expense not exceeding one dollar per acre; and I believe that I hazard nothing by saying, that if those lands were fairly drained of the superabundance of water, that the growth of wood would be so far accelerated thereby, that the amount of wood grown on an acre would be as much in thirty years, as it has heretofore been in forty or forty-five years; thus making a saving of from ten to fifteen years in rapidity of growth, and the interest for an equal length of time on the value of the wood taken off.

On bogs where the growth is thin, scrubby and mossy, after being well drained, I would recommend, that the growth then on the ground, whatever it may be, whether wood, or brush, should be cut close and clean, as near even with the surface as is practicable; and in all places where a growth of wood is desired, cattle should not be suffered to go; ever remembering that cattle are as fatal to the growth of the young and tender shoots of trees, as they would be to the successful growth of a field of Indian corn in the month of July.

R. HOWARD.

Easton, Feb. 25, 1834.

For the New England Farmer.

ARTIFICIAL FISH PONDS.

MR. EDITOR, Being about to make an artificial Fish Pond, and seeing some remarks made by a Rhode Island committee which were published in your 5th volume on the "*Raising of Fish in Fresh Water Ponds,*" I take the liberty to inquire through the medium of your paper, whether some of those gentlemen, committee men, will not answer the following inquiries:

1st. Whether they have made any artificial fish ponds—and if so with what success?

2d. Will salt water fish thrive best in fresh water ponds?

3d. What sort of fish are the most prolific to stock a pond with—and which are the most desirable for the table?

4th. Is it adviseable to put a variety of kinds in one pond?

5th. What food is required to feed the fish with?

6th. Is a fish called the *carp* known in your section of the country? and if so, what are its qualities?

☞Any other information on the subject of rearing fish in fresh water ponds will be duly appreciated by A SUBSCRIBER.

For the New England Farmer.

PRESERVATION OF INK.

MR. FESSENDEN—*Sir,* You are at liberty to publish the following, if you think it worthy of notice.

It is well known that the common writing ink, commonly made of vinegar or water for the liquid, causes the ink to mother, dry, and of course becoming thick, and unfit for use, unless often mixed up. Having occasion lately to make use of some strong salt-brine, for a certain purpose, and placing the vessel containing the brine near my inkstand, the thought occurred to me, that it would prevent the mothering and drying up of the ink, by mixing it with the thick substance in the inkstand. Accordingly I mixed some of the brine with the inky matter, and found, upon a fair trial, my anticipation realized. It keeps the inky compound entirely free and open, consequently the pen clean, which is a great desideratum with all who have use for the goosequill. Please try and satisfy yourself. J. N. B.

From the New York Farmer.

TO REMOVE VERMIN FROM CATTLE.

A DECOCTION of tobacco is very good, but it often makes the animal very sick for a short time. A better remedy is to mix plenty of strong Scotch snuff in train oil, and rub the back and neck of the creature with it, which will effectually drive away or kill all vermin.

Curwen observes that "the best preventives against fleas in hogs, lice in cattle, and ticks in sheep, are corn meal and good care." Hickory ashes thrown upon swine, not only assist in destroying fleas, but in removing cutaneous diseases, by causing the animals to rub themselves frequently.

From the Genesee Farmer.

BLOODY MURRAIN.

IT is believed that the cause of Bloody Murrain, which is a disease very common and fatal to cattle in many parts of the United States, has not yet been discovered and explained; and it is therefore deemed proper to state the following facts, which seem to show that it is caused by leeches, taken with the water drunk by the cattle. These facts may be the means of directing the attention of farmers to the subject, and also to the importance of supplying cattle with pure water.

A farmer in Madison county, Ohio, had lost several of his finest cattle by this disease, and upon opening them he found leeches in their stomachs, much swollen by the blood they had extracted, and it was also found that the leeches were living in the water at which the cattle were in the habit of drinking. Believing that this was the cause of the disease, he changed the water, and in future only gave them that which was pure; and for three years his stock had not been troubled with that disease.

Although this seems to show very conclusively that leeches are the cause of the disease, yet it requires further investigation before the question can be entirely settled. S. L.

27,000 CROWS

—WERE destroyed this season at Dupplin by the demolition of between 11000 and 12000 nests, by contract for £25 sterling. **** In opposition to this spirit of persecution it is said that nine tenths of their food consists of worms, insects and their larvæ; and by every one who knows how destructive to vegetation are the larvæ of the tribes of insects and worms, some slight idea may be formed of the devastation which rooks are the means of preventing.—*Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF FIREWOOD.

We hardly know of any business in which reform is more needed than in the management of fire-wood; and as this is the principal season of cutting and procuring it, the following particulars may be worthy of attention.

Wood that is cut by the cord, and designed to stand through the summer, should not be left in the woods, nor under shade of any kind. Raise the bottom tier of sticks a few inches from the ground, for without this precaution it will be much damaged, and decayed timber enough to serve for this purpose may be generally found in the woods. The sticks when corded ought to range east and west so that the sun may shine in at both ends, the piles consequently extending north and south.

On account of its drying better, no stick should be split into less than four pieces, except it be very small, or except it be designed for back-logs; and to prevent the last from becoming dotcd, it ought to be placed on the top of the pile where it can receive sun and air enough to compensate for its greater size.

An honored friend of ours assures us that the quality and value of fire-wood is much affected by the time when it is first cut. He recommends it to be done in winter, being careful to have it finished before the sap begins to rise. We are disposed to adopt his opinion; and though it is not in our power to furnish any estimate of the comparative or relative value of two parcels of the same kind of wood, cut at different seasons of the year,—yet we have found a great difference, which we know not how to ascribe to any other cause; and we should be much obliged for observations on this subject.

We intend the foregoing remarks more especially for those who have large quantities of wood either for the market or to keep over year, and who may wish to preserve it in the best order; but we have also a few words for such as do business on a smaller scale.

We have heard old mechanics say that "the month of March is the best month in the whole year for drying stuff" or timber; and we believe the remark has been founded on observation. We would not assert that it would season more than in one month of severe drought in summer; but such droughts are very rare in this district; and taking several years together we think the average would best accord with that old saying. We shall therefore unhesitatingly recommend to every housekeeper to have his wood ready split and piled up to take advantage of the drying weather of that month.

If the wood stands out, exposed, let it have all the benefit of air and sunshine by ranging it in *single* rows to the north and south. Where chips are plenty they may be heaped on the top of the wood, and rounded so as to shed the rain. We have found it by experience to be an excellent arrangement.

WORKING MEN.

There are two sorts of labor, first working for profit—and working for nothing. Persons who have nothing to do, generally have hard work to live. Let such read the following:

A late distinguished senator said in the parliament of England, "man is born to *labor* as the sparks fly upwards." This observation is founded on a thorough knowledge of the destiny from which none can escape. The idle are always unhappy, nor can mental vigor be preserved without bodily exercise. Neither he who has attained to inordinate wealth, nor he who has reached the greatest heights of human intellect is exempt from the decree, that every man must "work for his living." If the "gentleman" does not work to maintain his family he must to maintain his life; hence he walks, rides, hunts, shoots, and travels, and occupies his limbs as well as his mind; hence noblemen amuse themselves at the turning lathe, and the workman's bench, or become mail coachmen, "cutter-lads:" and hence sovereigns sometimes "play at being workmen," or, what is worse, at the "game" of war.

Without exercise the body becomes enfeebled, and the mind loses its tension. Corporeal inactivity cannot be persisted in even with the aid of medicine, without symptoms of an asthenic state. From this deliquium the patient must be relieved in spite of his perverseness, or he becomes a maniac or a corpse. Partial remedies render him "a nervous man;" his only effectual relief is bodily exercise.—*Genius of Temperance.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

DUNGING IN THE HILL.

Dunging in the hill appears to us an injudicious method of applying manure, even when the quantity is small. It gives to the plant a luxuriant start, provided the manure is rotted, but too often proves of little value afterwards. It is mostly used in this way upon corn. If the manure is long, or dry, and dry weather ensues, it firefangs or does not rot, and the crop is little benefitted; and for the next crop it benefits only parts of the soil where the corn has grown. The small fibres of the roots are the mouths of the plants through which the food passes to the stock. If we examine the roots of corn we shall perceive that they extend as far in the ground as the stocks do above. Hence it will be perceived, that the dung, if placed in the hill, cannot benefit the roots nor materially the plant, after they have extended beyond the circle where it is deposited. Whereas if it is spread and buried in the soil, it benefits them in their whole extent; there probably not being a square inch of ground in the field into which the roots do not penetrate in search of food. We would thank some of our readers to make an experiment, and communicate to us the result. Let half an acre have ten loads in the hole, and another half acre ten loads spread broadcast, and note the product of each in corn and the crop which follows it.

SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS WITHOUT PAIN.

In the Veterinary School at Edinburgh they practise a method of killing horses with comparatively no pain, by opening the jugular vein, and inserting a metallic tube, the thickness of a quill and blowing in atmospheric air. Three forcible expirations from the mouth are sufficient to cause the animal to die instantly, with apparently no pain. The "Association to Promote Rational Humanity" would recommend this method for killing cattle, if it should be found expedient.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

CANADA THISTLES.

Observing the grass killed in the spring where pomace had been fed to cattle the fall before, I took the hint to make an experiment on a bed of Canada thistles. Soon after they made their appearance in the spring of 1832, I carted pomace from my cider mill, and spread it on a patch of them two or three inches thick; and on scattering stalks I put a shovel full, and left a heap for future use. A few stalks showed themselves through the pomace, which I carefully covered up again, treading it down pretty snugly. During the summer of 1833, I closely watched my old bed of Canadians, and think there were but three stalks that made their appearance—those I pulled up. In the fall, I could not see a single stalk alive.

If I mistake not, I have mowed these thistles ten or fifteen years, and do not believe they ever went to seed more than once or twice since I first discovered them. A Yankee.

DOGS AND SHEEP.

On Saturday night last, two dogs made terrible havoc in a flock of sheep belonging to Mr. Herman Smith, who resides in the western part of this town, near Shepherd's Factory. They killed 28 and wounded 12 more, most of them mortally, and two are missing. They seemed to be expert butchers; they bit the sheep in the neck and let out their blood with as much dexterity as an old wolf. We are informed that other flocks have recently suffered some loss from dogs. Yet the dogs cannot be found; no man is willing to acknowledge himself the owner of such villanous dogs. In this state of things, dog-owners need not be surprised if war is declared against the whole canine race. There is a place in Southampton called "Hang-dog Swamp." A hang-dog place is wanted in some other towns, and frequent executions.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

BREEDING.

A cross of a merino buck, with a Leicester ewe says Sinclair, in the course of four or five generations, will produce fleeces rivalling in fineness Spanish fleeces. This is on the principle laid down by Cline and other breeders, that the male gives a character to the exterior of the offspring.

EVERGREENS FOR SHEEP.

As food for sheep, evergreens are considered rather medicative than nutritive, says Mr. Hogg, in the Transactions of the Highland Society. When obliged to eat them in considerable quantities, and frequently and constantly, too, they cannot have an effect other than injurious; but when in smaller quantities, in connexion with other food, they very probably give a strengthening tone to the stomach.—*Genesee Farmer.*

LEMON TREE.

In the green house of the late Hon. T. Bigelow, of Medford, there is a lemon tree, which, besides its foliage, its buds and flowers, has on it about three hundred lemons. These are, of course, of all sizes, from the smallest to the largest, which are sixteen inches in circumference. The tree is supposed to be about fifty years old. It was given to Mr. Bigelow by the lady of the late Hon. Wm. Gray, about twenty-five years ago. It is emphatically a perennial, being never without foliage, flowers and fruit. Perhaps some of the credit of rearing and perfecting this splendid exotic may belong to the gardener, whose watchfulness and care have been applied to it during the whole time that it has been in its present place.—*Courier.*

LIME AS A MANURE IN THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

I HAVE had some opportunities to observe the extraordinary fertility of lands lying at the base of limestone ridges; and have been led to believe that though our farms were comparatively rich, they might very profitably be made richer by the application of lime.

Some farmers have held the notion that lime was not useful except when applied in its caustic state; but it is an error that ought to be corrected. Marl, which commonly contains about fifty per cent. of calcareous matter, is never caustic. So that if the limestone be finely pulverized, its effects will be the same, whether it has been *ground*, or *burnt* or *disintegrated* by the weather, and the particles carried down from these rocks in heavy rains are found greatly to fertilize the lands below.

I remember an instance of this kind, in which a horizontal stratum of limestone, only a few feet in thickness, occurred on the side of a high hill. Below the rock, the land was remarkably fertile; and differed entirely in the luxuriance of its vegetation, from the more unproductive soil above.

In making a valuation of some land a few years ago, in company with an old shrewd farmer, who had become wealthy by employing his eyes as well as his hands, he remarked to me in reference to a small tract lying at the base of a calcareous ridge, "I would be willing to give a hundred dollars an acre for that land;" * and on conversation with the occupant, he said it never failed to produce extraordinary crops. It had a bluish cast like some kinds of marl, mixed with some vegetable matter.

New countries have generally been settled by persons who never inquired whether the lands were calcareous or not. In a state of nature, there is little to indicate to the uninstructed that some lands under culture will be more durably fertile than others. A thrifty growth of timber is often found on silicious soils, not well adapted to heavy crops of grass or grain; and many of our wild plants grow luxuriantly, and seem to require nothing more than vegetable earth. Yet from these two circumstances, many a new settler judges of the quality of land. The axe however cuts off the supply of leaves; the plough and the harrow expose the muck to a new action of the elements; and in a few years under the operation of severe cropping, the dark color and the fertility of the soil disappear together. The proprietor discovers that his farm is not worth half as much as some neighbor's, who was so fortunate or so skilful as to settle on limestome land.—A. F. *Genesee Farmer.*

* When other lands were worth from twenty-five to thirty dollars an acre

From the Ohio Farmer.

WHEAT.

MR. EDITOR:—As the object of your paper is to benefit the farming interest of the country, I would take the liberty of suggesting a simple experiment in the raising of wheat, which I think I have tried to my full satisfaction—I mean the continuing of wheat crops upon the same land, for three or four years in succession.

My mode is this—after the crop is off, I turn in my cattle and hogs to range on the stubble, and to pick up such loose heads and grains as they may find, until the first of October, or thereabout. I then give the ground a single ploughing, sow the seed and harrow it in. I have tried this for three years in succession, and the last crop was better than the first, and equally as free from *cheat*, as that sowed in other ground, or as the first crop. Another circumstance inclines me in favor of this practice.—While others were complaining of *blight* and *mildew*, my wheat was untouched with either. As I consider an ounce of facts worth a pound of theory, I merely give them, yielding to abler hands the task of theorising. And satisfied am I, that every farmer that wishes to thrive, should be awake to the improvements of the day. R. F.

POTATO BALLS.

A LADY of our acquaintance recommends the following preparation:

"Mix mashed potatoes with the yolk of an egg—roll them into balls—flour them—or egg and bread crum them—and fry them in clear drippings [or lard], or brown them in a Dutch oven."—*Gen. Farmer.*

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

IT is easy to have a supply of horse-radish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with strong vinegar, and keep it corked tight.

Poke-root boiled in water and mixed with a good quantity of molasses, set about the kitchen, the pantry, &c., in large deep plates, will kill the cockroaches in great numbers, and finally rid the house of them. The Indians say that poke-root boiled into a soft poultice is cure for the bite of a snake. I have heard of a fine horse saved by it.

A little salt sprinkled in starch while it is boiling, tends to prevent it from sticking; it is likewise good to stir it with a clean spermaceti candle.

A few potatoes sliced, and boiling water poured over them, makes an excellent preparation for cleansing and stiffening old rusty black silk.

Green tea is excellent to restore rusty silk. It should be boiled in iron, nearly a cup full to three quarts. The silk should not be wrung, and should be ironed damp.

Lime pulverized, sifted through coarse muslin, and stirred up tolerably thick in white of eggs, makes a strong cement for glass and china. Plaster of Paris is still better; particularly for mending broken images of the same material. It should be stirred up by the spoonful, as it is wanted.*

A bit of isinglass dissolved in gin, or boiled in spirits of wine, is said to make strong cement for broken glass, china and sea-shells.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens. Wrap them in good, strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woollens.

Do not let coffee and tea stand in tin.—Scald you wooden ware often; and keep your tin ware dry.

Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks, slit into shreds, are far better than straw.

Straw beds are much better for being boxed at the sides; in the same manner as upholsterers prepare ticks for feathers.

Brass and iron should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place, during the summer season.

If you have a large family, it is well to keep white rags separate from colored ones, and cotton separate from woollen; they bring a higher price, Paper brings a cent a pound, and if you have plenty of room, it is as well to save it. 'A penny saved is a penny got.'—*Frugal Housewife.*

* Some think it an improvement to make whey of vinegar and milk, and beat it well up with the eggs before the lime is put in. I have heard of iron mended with it.

From the American Farmer.

CORN BREAD.

Virginia, Feb. 1, 1834.

As receipts for making different kinds of bread are occasionally published in the Farmer, perhaps it may not be deemed obtrusive in me to mention a way of making corn bread, which, if properly done, cannot fail to be highly esteemed.

Take one quart of corn flour, one half spoonful of lard, half a spoonful of salt, two spoonfuls of yeast, and warm water sufficient to make a batter that will drop freely out of the spoon. Set it in a pitcher or other vessel by the fire to keep moderately warm. It will become very light in eight or ten hours, and should be baked in a Dutch oven or spider, at the same time greasing the oven well. A cooking stove will answer equally well. The bread will be soft and spongy if properly managed, and greatly superior to what is termed *pone*. It should be served *hot* for breakfast or supper.

In order to have good bread it is very necessary to have good meal. It should not be ground too fine, for that will make the bread clammy and unwholesome. There is also great choice in the kind of corn. The best I have ever seen for family use, is what we call in Virginia *hominy corn*. The grain is white, very flinty and clear, sometimes almost transparent. It makes a richer bread than the softer varieties of the species.

CLEANING PLATE WITH DRY PLATE POWDER.

THIS gives plate a most brilliant lustre, if it is only well done, and should be rubbed on with yoru naked hand, such as spoons, forks, and dessert knives that have silver blades. These small articles are cleaned by taking some of the powder between your finger and thumb, and the longer you rub, the better it will look; any article of your plate that is ornamented, this part may be rubbed with a piece of leather dipped in the plate powder, and rubbed quick, and hard; then it should be brushed with your plate brushes, and polished off with your shammy or wash leather; and I will warrant your plate to look beautiful.

In the next place you must remember to keep your plate in a dry place, for if you let any articles that are only plated, lay about dirty, or in a damp place, they are sure to rust if plated on steel; and if plated on copper, they are sure to canker; therefore you should be particular, and not leave salt or acids of any kind on plated ware, as it is sure to take off the plate, and leave a stain, and by rubbing this stain the plate will rub off; by which means the article is perfectly spoiled. I very well know that there are many articles of this kind, that are often spoiled through the neglect of servants, and especially young hands, that have had no experience of those things; therefore, my young friends, I have here given you such directions as I trust will enable you to keep your plate in such order as may give general satisfaction to your employers, and gain credit for yourselves.—*H. Direc.*

BEEF CAKES.

MAKE fine some beef that is rare done, with a little fat bacon; season with pepper and salt, and otherwise as preferred: mix well and make into small cakes three inches long, and half as wide and thick, and fry them a light brown, and serve with gravy.—*Northern Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

INDIAN CORN.

(Concluded from p. 269.)

FURTHER to illustrate this subject, I beg leave to state the result of an examination in 1827 of several different kinds of corn of the best that I could obtain. The ears were all selected ears, and well cured. The eight rowed, excepting one sample, of a very large kind:

No. I.—12 *rows.* *oz.*	One ear weighed . . . 7¼
One ear shelled, the	One . . do . . do 6½
grain weighed . . . 9	One . . do . . do 6¼
One . . do . . . do . . . 7½	One . . do . . do 6
One . . do . . . do . . . 7½	*No. IV.*—8 *rows.* *oz.*
One . . do . . . do . . . 6¾	One ear weighed . . . 8
No. II.—12 *rows.* *oz.*	One . . do . . . do . . . 6½
One ear weighed . . . 7⅛	One . . do . . . do . . . 7⅛
One . . do . . do 6⅜	One . . do . . . do . . . 6⅝
One . . do . . do 7⅛	*No. V.*—8 *rows.* *oz.*
No. III.—8 *rows.* *oz.*	One ear weighed . . . 4
One ear weighed . . . 8	One . . do . . do 4⅜

No 5 had been recommended as a remarkable corn for its productiveness. It yielded with me about forty bushels to the acre. The above corn was shelled and weighed with great care and exactness.

3. Your correspondent asserts in the third place, that "Of the eight rowed there are generally two ears on each stock (stalk?;) while upon the twelve rowed there is rarely more than one; so that on an acre of ground, the number of bushels will be rather in favor of the eight rowed, though the ears are less in size."

After repeated examinations of my fields the last summer in reference to this very point, and in the autumn with a view to selecting seed from double stalks, I cannot say that my eight rowed corn had any advantage over my twelve rowed, the double ears being as numerous on the latter as the former. Success in raising double ears, or obtaining a seed which has this propensity, must depend, there is reason to believe, much more upon the selection of the seed for a succession of years from stalks bearing twin ears, than upon the circumstance of its being of the eight or twelve rowed kind. I believe that the low and small kinds are in general more likely to produce double than the large kinds; but corn weighing only four or four and a half ounces to the ear, must yield double the number of ears on a stalk to equal the crop giving ears weighing eight or nine ounces a piece of grain, though having but one ear to a stalk. When two ears are found on a stalk, they are seldom both perfect; but one of them is commonly smaller than the other, and only partially filled.

It is said that the smaller kinds bear closer planting than the large. This is true—but the largest kind of eight rowed corn requires as much room as the largest twelve rowed, and the twelve rowed, which I planted at the distance of about three by two and a half feet, has yielded at the rate of 70, 80, 84, and 90 bushels to the acre. The twelve rowed corn raised by Judge Buel, and yielding at 60 lbs. to a bushel at the rate of 108 bushels to the acre, was planted in hills at three by two and a half feet apart. These are certainly good crops, and this must be considered as close planting for any kinds. I doubt if eight rowed corn, in order to yield a similar amount of crop, would bear to be more closely set. I am in favor of rather close planting, though many of our best farmers insist that nothing is gained by it, as the closer the planting, they say, the smaller the ear. There may be an extreme on either side, and a good deal must depend on the kind of corn, and the quality and condition of the soil.

4. Your correspondent assumes in the next place, "That the eight rowed corn comes to maturity a fortnight sooner, than the twelve rowed."

I presume from this remark that he is very fortunate in his variety. The very small Canadian corn soon arrives at maturity; but it is with us worth very little for field cultivation. I procured the last and the previous year, some eight rowed corn from a friend in Vermont, represented as very early and productive; but though planted at the same time, it was not earlier ripe than my twelve rowed on land of the same quality and aspect. The richer the soil is made by manure, the later in all cases is the ripening of the corn, as the foliage becomes more luxuriant and succulent. The corn of G. S. was very early ripe—but it was early planted. Still I believe it to be more than a fortnight earlier than the large eight rowed corn planted in this vicinity. But it certainly had no advantage of mine excepting in the planting. Judge Buel says of his corn, (which is twelve rowed) "it is earlier than the common eight rowed yellow, or any other field variety, which I have seen, and at the same time gives the greatest product. I have invariably cut the crop in the first fourteen days of September, and once in the last week of August." He adds, what is particularly applicable in this discussion, "The cob is large, but the grain is so compact upon it, that two bushels of sound ears have yielded five pecks of shelled grain, weighing 62 lbs. the bushel." * An intelligent farmer in Northampton, Mass., says his corn, the golden Sioux, twelve rowed, is three weeks earlier than that of his neighbors generally, who plant, I believe a large eight rowed variety. The corn obtained from Vermont by E. Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, Mass, was planted in the backward season of 1832, on the 21st of June, by Mr. Chandler, of Lexington, Mass., (as Mr. C. assured me,) and marketed ripe in Boston to go to New Orleans the first week in September. I met with a very early ripe field corn in Conway, N. H., near the White Mountains, which though planted very late, was gathered and put in crib before the middle of September. The particular dates I do not remember. This was twelve rowed. There is a great difference in the time of ripening of different kinds of corn, but this I believe does not mainly depend on the number of its rows. Great advantage is gained by selecting the earliest ripe for seed. The Rev. Dr. Freeman, of Boston, one of the most exact and intelligent observers, in an experiment on case knife beans continued five successive years, by selecting the most perfect and earliest ripe, actually forwarding the ripening of the same variety in the same garden twenty-six days.† This was a most valuable experiment; and the method may be applied to other seeds beyond a doubt with a similar effect.

I submit these statements, Mr. Editor, not with any ambition of controverting the opinions of your correspondent, but as materially connected with the subject of his remarks. How far they are decisive as to the comparative merits of the two kinds of corn under discussion, I submit to the judgment of others. I go for that corn which gives the largest number of the largest ears on the same land. If the eight rowed will do this, I am for that. If the twelve rowed, for that. The subject is yet open to the true test, actual experiment. Nothing is more prejudicial to the cause of agriculture than unfounded hypotheses, however ingenious; or positive assertions, made upon insufficient or slight examination. Hardly any thing is less to be relied on than "hearsay" testimony. Your correspondent is pleased to compliment the Yankees. The Yankees may learn much from your intelligent cultivators. Being a true Yankee, I am anxious to obtain that seed for corn which will give me the best crops at the least expense. But having suffered much from my credulity, I can hardly be persuaded to believe any thing in these matters upon mere assertion, nor without the fullest and most exact experiment, and upon evidence which is incontrovertible.

Respectfully yours, H. C.

Meadowbanks, Deerfield, Mass. Jan. 31, 1834.

* Proceedings of N. Y. State Agricultural Society, 1833, p. 57. [Gen. Far. vol. 3, p. 93.]

† Paper of Mass. Agr. Soc. for 1806, p. 68.

From the American Farmer.

[WE publish the following suggestion with much pleasure because we think it a good one. The thought is not new to us. We have *cogitated* a good deal of late on the publication of a series of "Treatises," such as here suggested, in the manner of "Harpers' Family Library," and other of the "Libraries" of the day, to be compiled or condensed from all accessible sources, chiefly from those here suggested, to be issued in periodical numbers or volumes, and disposed of by subscription; and when the series of treatises should be complete to arrange them with additions in the form of a dictionary, to be called "the American Farmer's Encyclopedia." We are quite confident as to the *utility* of such a work, but much less so as to the expediency, in respect to remuneration, of the enterprise. We are glad, however, to see the subject brought before the public, and shall be happy to forward the views of Mr. Lapham, in any way in our power.]

AMERICAN FARMER'S LIBRARY.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1834.

MR. HITCHCOCK—*Sir*, I take the liberty of sending you, for publication, (if you think it worthy of that honor,) the following outline of a project, which I should like to have carried into effect, and which could not fail to be highly beneficial to the citizens of the United States.

For many years the agriculturists of our country have been in the habit of recording the results of their observations and experience in short and desultory articles which are now dispersed through a great many volumes of agricultural papers. These essays are in many instances well written, and highly valuable,—and, taken together, they form a body of information whose value is beyond all calculation. Being mostly from the pens of practical men, who write from experience, and who know the facts they state to be true, they can be relied upon with perfect confidence. We have now fifteen volumes of the American Farmer, twelve of the New England Farmer, and perhaps sixty or seventy volumes of other papers of the same kind, all of which are full of information, and essays of this description. But as this matter is dispersed through so many volumes, without order or system, the different subjects treated of being divided, and disconnected, it is almost impossible to trace it out. Much valuable informa-

tion, it is believed, is disregarded on account of the difficulty of finding it, and from the fact of its being presented in an unsystematic, and irregular manner.

In order to remove these difficulties, I propose, (and respectfully suggest to those who take an interest in the advancement of agricultural science,) that the whole subject be divided into about fifty parts, and invite fifty different gentlemen, who are qualified, and acquainted with the subject, to write treatises on each separately. Each treatise to be confined to one branch of agriculture—to be full and complete in itself—written in a plain, clear style,—and in all cases to give the best and most approved views of the subject. The whole should be entirely AMERICAN,—no compilations from foreign works—but adapted to our own soil and our own climate, and condition.

The first treatise should of course be a kind of introductory or preliminary discourse.—The

2. might be a history of Agriculture.	19. Farmers' Accounts&c
3. Present state of agriculture in different countries.	20. Orchards.
4. On cleaning and improving ground.	21. Descriptions of Fruits (Pomology.)
5. Building, farm house &c.	22. Rotation of Crops.
6. Building, barns, cribs &c. &c.	23. Manure.
7. Fencing.	24. Live Stocks.
8. Hedges.	25. 26. Horse.
9. Irrigation, draining &c. &c.	27. 28. Cattle.
10. Geology as applied to agriculture.	29. Sheep.
11. Agricultural chemistry.	30. Dairy.
12. Agricultural botany.	31. Swine.
13. Vegetable physiology.	32. Poultry.
14. Entomology as far as useful in agriculture	33. Bees.
15. Horticulture, a general treatise.	34. Meadows, &c.
16. Gardening, practical treatise.	35. Hay.
17. Ornamental & Flower Gardens.	36. Clover.
18. Agricultural Implements.	37. Wheat.
	38. Corn.
	39. Oats.
	40. Rye.
	41. Barley.
	42. Buckwheat.
	43. Cotton.
	44. Sugar.
	45. Hemp.
	46. Tobacco.
	47. Raising Silk, &c.
	48. Vines and Wine.
	49. Flax.
	50. Housewifery, &c.&c.

An agency should be established at some central place, say at Philadelphia, whose duty it should be to receive these Treatises, and after submitting them to a board of agriculture, for their approval, attend to their publication. They should be published in volumes of from 250 to 300 pages, and of the size called 12mo. Each volume to be accompanied by a copious index. They would form what might be called the "American Farmer's Library," and would be a standard work for reference on all occasions, the advantages and value of which will readily be perceived by every intelligent reader. If suitable exertions were made, on the part of the friends of science in our country, there can be no doubt but that the object may be fully attained. Would it not be an honor to our country?

If the editors of other agricultural papers throughout the Union, approve the project, they are requested to give this communication a place in their columns.

Respectfully submitted, J. A. LAPHAM.

From the New York Farmer.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

ALTHOUGH this vegetable is generally known in this country, still it is questionable if a full and satisfactory experiment was ever made. We make the following extract:

"I was determined to prove whether or not they could be cultivated to greater advantage than the potato, as *food for cattle*. One sack was consumed by a young calf at hand; it ate them with avidity, and improved on them. I took the other two sacks and planted them in the midst of a five acre piece of potatoes. I set them whole without cutting, measuring correctly an eighth part of an acre; the produce was in proportion to six hundred and forty bushels per acre—the potatoes three hundred and twenty-seven bushels. The following year, the memorable one of 1826, I planted half an acre on a piece of thin gravel, old tillage land, in its regular course of preparation for a vegetable crop after wheat; they maintained their verdure through that extraordinary dry summer, and produced one hundred and fifty bushels; but the potatoes by the side of them were completely set fast; they never formed a bulb. The year following I set an acre on part of the same kind of soil, but of better quality; it produced five hundred and seventy bushels *without any dung*. An half an acre on the same land, with the usual quantity of dung for turnips, produced two hundred and ninety bushels (a bad compensation for eight loads of excellent dung.) This present season, an acre on the same land (part of my turnip-fallows) produced five hundred and seventy-six bushels; but the wet state of the soil when taken up, and being a vegetable of uneven surface, which causes the soil to adhere to it more than to a potato, renders it difficult to come at the exact quantity. From an experiment I made of washing a sack, I can safely assert, I have five hundred and thirty bushels of clean roots; whilst the vegetables on our flat gravels do not equal this by full fifty per cent. in value, except the potato, which produced three hundred and eight bushels on the same soil. I could never raise more in favorable seasons.

"The cultivation of the artichoke is the same as of the potato, except that it requires to be set early—not later than March; if laid above ground all winter, it is proof against the severest frost. When once cleaned, no weed can live in its dense shade; horses, beasts, and sheep, consume it with avidity; pigs prefer a potato to it in its raw state, but prefer the artichoke when boiled or steamed. It attracts the game in a most extraordinary way; they resort to its shade in autumn; it forms one of the finest covers in nature. We are so fortunate as to have but little game in our lordship; I do not recollect ever having seen even a Swedish turnip bitten by a hare or rabbit, notwithstanding they will consume the artichokes left by the men in securing them.

"If potatoes can be profitably cultivated as food for cattle, compared with Swedish turnips, mangold wurtzel, the sugar beet, &c. (which I much doubt,) the artichoke is vastly superior to them. The expense of culture is no more; it is not liable to be injured by frost; can be taken up at pleasure; it produces at least thirty per cent. more, and on poor land full fifty per cent.; *is far more nutritious*, and leaves the land perfectly clean. The only objection that can be urged against their cultivation for cattle in competition with potatoes is that they require more care in taking them up. The frost not acting upon them so as to destroy vegetation, what are missed will, of course, grow amongst the succeeding crop, but I have found very little inconvenience in this respect. D. L."

From the Maine Farmer.

HOPS.

I HAVE been thinking for sometime past of sending you a conversation that I had with a woman, when on my way to Bangor in October last. I stopped at a tavern in North Newport and called for some oats for my horse. I noticed that the Landlady got them for me herself. With true Yankee curiosity I asked if her husband was not at home. She answered, No; he was gone to Bangor to sell his hops. Hops, said I, we used when I was a boy to have one hill, but neglected to pick that, half the time. We have, said she, an acre and a half. All to Hops! said I, what do you do with so many? for I am a real Yankee to ask questions, especially when I can converse with a pretty woman: and here the following dialogue commenced:

Landlady—Send them to Boston.

Yankee—How much do you get for them?

Landlady—20 cents per pound.

Yankee—How much will one acre yield?

Landlady—About twenty hundred.

Yankee—How many did you raise on your acre and a half?

Landlady—Thirty hundred and fifty pounds.

Yankee—How much does it cost to raise them?

Landlady—A little more than it does to cultivate the same quantity of land in corn.

Yankee—How many hills do you put to an acre?

Landlady—Twelve Hundred,—but La, says she, for I suppose she thought I should never get through with my Yankee questions, we neighbors raise enough to bring us in Six Thousand Dollars.

I thought I would ask one more question, and that is—How many in number do your neighbors consist of. Her answer was, twelve or fifteen. Thinks I to myself, if one acre of Hops are worth four hundred dollars, it is about time to stop trying to raise Corn, to say the least if the seasons to come are to be like the two last. A YANKEE.

P. S.—I learnt from my good Landlady that the land best adapted to raising hops is a loam inclining to sand.

WINSHIPS' GREEN HOUSE AT BRIGHTON.

THIS is probably the most extensive and splendid Green House in this country, and the collection of plants which it now contains is superior and brilliant beyond description. There is in it upwards of *four thousand* plants in pots, of every variety, many of which are now in full bloom, and present in coup d'œil, the most beautiful exhibition of the kind we have ever witnessed. It is kept at an even temperature by heated water, conveyed in pipes around the building. The arrangement of the pots in this green-house is in several respects peculiar, and highly advantageous for display and access; walks are beautifully laid with white marble, and the building is finished with the most perfect modern improvements. It is of itself worth a visit to Brighton, and in the approaching season will afford an opportunity for visiters to gratify their taste as well as curiosity, and to possess themselves of the most perfect specimens of rare and splendid plants.—*Atlas.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1834.

SPRING WORK.

MANURE. Different plants require different sorts of manure, as well as greater or less quantities. "It is certainly true that *dung* is not the best sort of manure for a garden: it may be mixed with other matter, and if very well rotted, and almost in an earthy state, it may not be amiss; but if otherwise used, it certainly makes the garden vegetables coarse and gross, compared to what they are when raised with the aid of ashes, lime and composts. Besides dung creates innumerable weeds; it brings the seeds of weeds along with it into the garden, unless it first be worked in a hot-bed, the heat of which destroys the vegetative quality of the seeds."*

Salt and lime are very efficient destroyers of slugs, snails, grubs, &c. Lime spread over a soil when it is hot or caustic, destroys insects and their larvæ or eggs; and when it becomes slack, and is taken up, or held in solution by water, it becomes a constituent of plants. "It is astonishing" (says a writer in the Gardener's Magazine) "how ignorantly neglectful are the cultivators of the soil, when their crops are devastated by slugs, not to dress the soil so as to render its surface quite white, during the promise of a few days of dry weather, with caustic lime. It is instant destruction to every slug it falls upon, and those whom it misses are destroyed by their coming in contact with it, when moving search of food."

Charcoal dust. Thomas Smith, a writer for *Loudon's Magazine* observes, "For the last six years I have had most excellent crops of onions, and not the least appearance of any infection. My first experiment I made on a bed fifty feet long and five feet wide, prepared in the usual way, one half of the bed was dressed with charcoal dust and the other half without it. The part on which the dust was laid, had an excellent crop of onions, it remained quite clean and free from disease, while the part to which the dust was not applied, was entirely destroyed by the grub and by mouldiness," &c. He then relates another similar experiment, with a similar result. The charcoal dust was "spread upon the top of the ground intended for onions, about half an inch thick before the seed was sown (the ground being previously well dug and manured,) and merely scuffled in with the point of a spade, so as to mix the top soil and charcoal dust together."

"The charcoal dust ought to be kept quite dry, which is easily done by placing it in a round heap and covering it closely over with turf till it is wanted." It likewise seems from experiments made by the same gardener, that charcoal dust is a remedy against "the clubbing in the roots of cabbages."†

Temperature of Soil.—There can be no doubt that charcoal is not only useful as a manure, as an antidote to the diseases and insects which injure plants, but that it operates beneficially, by increasing the *warmth* of the soil: "Many soils are popularly distinguished as *cold:* and the distinction, though at first view it may appear to be founded on prejudice is really just.

"Some sorts are much more heated by the rays of the sun, all other circumstances being equal, than others; and soils brought to the same degree of heat cool in different times, that is, some cool much faster.

"This property has been very little attended to in a philosophical point of view; yet it is of the highest importance in agriculture. In general, soils that consist principally of white clay are heated with difficulty; but being usually very moist, they retain their heat only for a short time. *Chalks* are similar in one respect that they are heated with difficulty but; being drier they retain their heat longer, less being consumed in causing the evaporation of their moisture.

"A black soil containing much soft vegetable matter, is most heated by the sun and air; and the colored sods, and the sods containing much carbonaceous (coaly) matter, or ferrugineous matter (matter impregnated with iron) exposed under equal circumstances to the sun, acquire a much higher temperature than pale-colored soil.

"When soils are perfectly dry, those that most readily become heated by the solar rays, likewise cool most rapidly; but I have ascertained by experiment, that the darkest colored dry soil (that which contains most abundance of animal, or vegetable matter; substances which most facilitate the diminution of temperature,) when heated to the same degree, provided it be within the common limits of the effect of solar heat, will cool more slowly than a wet pale soil, entirely composed of earthy matter.

"Nothing can be more evident, than that the genial heat of the soil, particularly in Spring, must be of the highest importance to the rising plant. As when the leaves are fully developed, the ground is shaded; and an injurious influence, which in the summer might be expected from too great a heat entirely prevented; so that the temperature of the surface, when bare and exposed to the sun, affords at least one indication of the degrees of its fertility; and the thermometer may be sometimes a useful instrument to the purchaser and improver of land."

* Cobbett' English Gardener.

† See N. E. Farmer. vol. vii. p. 354.

WATER BURNERS.

A MR. RUTTER, of London, has put into operation a plan for generating heat by the combustion of water, converted into steam and mixed with "bituminous, oleaginous, resinous, waxy and fatty substances in a fluid state." A writer for the London Mechanical Magazine gives the following remarks on this invention:

I perceive by your last notice that Mr. Rutter is preparing for publication a work on the application of his new principle, and I beg to assure him that he has my sincere wishes for the complete success of his patent, &c.

It occurred to me, that about fourteen years since, in consequence of a paragraph which had then met my eye, I had been induced to make the following experiment: About equal portions of common tar and water were put into a half-pint glass retort, after which the orifice of the beak was reduced, by drawing out at the table blowpipe, to about one eighth of an inch diameter. The retort being fixed over an argand lamp, the apparatus was taken into my garden on a dark night, and the contents of the retort brought to a state of brisk ebullition. As soon as vapor issued with rapidity, a light was applied, and in an instant I beheld a jet of flame eight or nine inches in length, constituting a brilliant firework, the intense heat of which was found capable of melting several refractory mineral substances. I lay no claim to originality in this little experiment, which is precisely the same in principle as Mr. Rutter's method, and this the following extract, which gave rise to my experiment, will show:

AMERICAN WATER-BURNER.—An apparatus, called the American Water-Burner, has been invented by Mr. Morey, of New-Hampshire. It is a rough blowpipe, but is applicable in many cases in place of a furnace. Tar is intimately mixed with steam, and made to issue from a small jet, in the manner of an eolipile, and the stream of matter being ignited, produces a flame of great size and intensity. It appears that the water is partly decomposed towards the middle of the jet, and that the heat is thus increased by increasing the quantity of active agents; but, whatever the exact effect, the water is found to be useful in preventing the formation of smoke, and increasing the combustion."—[New Monthly Magazine, April, 1819.]

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you will indulge me in a few more remarks. In the autumn of 1827, a scientific friend and myself succeeded in beautifully illuminating a very large room, used as our laboratory, with gas obtained from the decomposition of resin; and being at the same time occupied with the oxydrogen blowpipe, in producing intense light by means of lime and other substances, it occurred to us that the light thus furnished would prove admirably adapted to the purposes of illuminating objects usually exhibited by the solar microscope. In the course of a few weeks, subsequently, the illuminating power of rosin gas, and the principle of applying the light of lime to the microscope, were practically demonstrated in a lecture before the Canterbury Philosophical Institution. I believe it was early in the following year that I was informed a patent had been granted for lighting a town on the continent with "resin gas," and every body knows that, during the present year, the "gas microscope" has been brought out as one of the popular exhibitions of the metropolis.

Now I feel convinced, Mr. Editor, that both these plans were originated and carried into effect independently of any thing made public by me; and just as well am I satisfied, notwithstanding the extract previously given, that the principle of generating heat, now made known, is as purely original with Mr. Rutter. Coincidences of this kind have frequently happened, and the more men are taught to think for themselves, the more frequently they will happen, which, after all, is nothing more than another proof of the value of scientific acquirements. Mr. Rutter, I feel persuaded, will not mistrust my motives in offering these observations to his notice: had I not done so, it is very probable some one else would shortly have made him acquainted with the "American Water Burner," and perhaps might unjustly accuse him of plagiarism at the same time.

I am, Sir, very truly yours, W. H. WEEKES.
Sandwich, October 18, 1833.

Mr. Morey, the inventor of the American Water Burner, is now in Boston, improving his invention, which he has already brought to what, on a cursory view, appears to us a high degree of practical utility. The applications of the principle of the invention so far as we have seen them, have been confined to the production of light, in which a mixture of spirits of turpentine and water burnt in a gaseous state is a substitute for oil. The light thus pro-

duced is clear and brilliant, and is said not to cost more than one fifth part as much as would be necessary to obtain the same quantity and duration of light from common lamp oil.

Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received an "Address delivered at the formation of the Berkshire Horticultural Society, by Samuel W. Bush, Esq." together with a copy of a resolve of said Society relative to its publication in the N. E. Farmer, for which we are under great obligations to the Society and to Mr. Bush. We shall commence publishing the Address in our next. We have also several other favors from correspondents, which we consider valuable, and shall as soon as practicable, give each a place in our columns.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Fine Sheep and Hard Times. A correspondent informs us that the ten wethers, mentioned in the Brighton Report as the finest ever seen there, were of the pure Dishley stock, raised on the farm of Thomas Dunn, Esq. of Albany, whose stock of sheep and swine has long been distinguished for excellence; and were fatted at Meadowbanks, Deerfield. It appears by the Franklin Mercury printed at Greenfield, Mass. that two hundred dollars had been offered and refused before they started. At Lancaster the owner rejected another offer of one hundred and fifty dollars. At Brighton the highest bid was one hundred and twenty-five. This is probably the lot mentioned by the reporter of the Daily Advertiser as "the finest he ever saw."

A pair of white steers owned by Mr. Phineas Page of Barnardston were weighed Feb. 25, and their weight including the yoke was found to amount to two thousand two hundred and twenty pounds. They do credit to their feeding.—Greenfield Mercury.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of this Society, will be held at the Society's Hall, 81 Cornhill, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock.

R. T. PAINE, Recording Sec'y.

THE ALBANY NURSERY,

Is now supplied with a large assortment of Pear trees, in addition to its general assortment of Tress and Shrubs, which embraces most of the kinds on demand. Price 37 1-2 cents. Its collection of *Dahlias* contains more than 300 fine double varieties, and is surpassed by none in the Union. Orders will be received by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the N. E. Farmer Office. BUEL & WILSON.

Albany, March 7, 1834. 4t.

EARLY POTATOES.

A few bushels Early Potatoes for Seed; the same kind which received the premium of the Mass. Hort. Society, for 4 years past. For sale at the New-England Seed Store, by GEO. C. BARRETT.

10,000 WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

For sale by Abel Nichols, Danvers, 10,000 White Mulberry Trees, of vigorous growth, two years old, and received the first premium of the Essex Agricultural Society. Orders left at this Office, will be attended to. tf. m 12.

TEA SPRING WHEAT.

25 Bushels of this valuable variety of Spring Wheat, of which a trial of three years has proved it to be a productive kind, not liable to blast or mildew.

There was raised last year 25 bushels to the acre, and being a sure crop, making the best of flour, it is recommended as a superior variety. For sale at the New-England Seed Store, by GEO. C. BARRETT, and also to be obtained of JOHN PERRY, Sherburne, Mass. m 12.

GOOSEBERRIES.

A new importation of superior kinds, just received, of all colors, by WM. KENRICK, Newton.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have determined in consequence of the pecuniary pressure, to reduce the prices of a great variety of Trees and Plants, where orders are sent for a considerable amount: and all persons who desire Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Flowering Shrubs and Plants; Greenhouse Trees and Plants; Splendid Dahliass or Seeds—will on applying to them *direct by mail*, with a list of the articles wanted, be promptly furnished with a printed sheet explaining the reduced rates.—The Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis are now reduced to $25 per 100, and $4½ per dozen.—Apple trees in great variety $20 to $25 per 100.—Pears $37½ per 100, and extra large ditto 50 cents each; and 50 000 are two, three, and four years grafted.—Peaches $20 and 25 per 100.—Large Orange Quinces $30 per 100.—English and Spanish Filberts $25 per 100.—Fine Red Raspberries $6 per 100.—Large Red and Yellow Antwerp $16 per 100.—Gooseberries, finest Lancashire varieties $20 per 100; and Large Red White and Black English Currants $16 per 100.—Isabella Grape, 3 years old vines $25 per 100, and 2 years ditto $20 per 100.—Catawba, Alexander, Winne, York Claret, York Madeira, and Seuppernoug, $25 per 100.—Herbemont's Madeira, Troy and Elsingburgh, $30 per 100.—Norton's Virginia Seedling $35 per 100.—The collection of choice European Grapes is unrivalled.—Chinese Ailanthus, 4 feet high, $4½ per dozen and larger sizes in proportion.—A reduction is made on a great many kinds of Roses, Pœonies, Chrysanthemums, &c.—Double Dahlias of such fine assorted kinds as have been most increased, will be supplied at $3, $4½ and $6 per dozen, according to excellence, and selected by ourselves. The roots can be sent to any distance.—The new varieties of Flemish and English Pears having been introduced by us and greatly increased, the prices of the greater part have been reduced, and the trees are mostly of fine size and three years ingrafted.—The Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of most kinds are large and thrifty, and of double or treble the value of smaller ones, which is a most decided advantage, being a gain of several years in embellishment.

N. B. Having no Agent at Boston, the Commission of 10 per cent. usually allowed for Agency, will be credited to the purchasers, and be deducted from the amount of the bills rendered. The stock of Dahlias being so very large, they will be furnished on the most favorable terms possible.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, near New-York, Feb. 10, 1834.

FARM FOR SALE.

On the road leading from Newton West Parish Meeting-House to Waltham Factory, containing from 50 to 75 acres of land, well proportioned into mowing and tillage—Also House, barn, and out-houses with the same. Said farm is well watered, and has a valuable fruit Orchard.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in the South Parish in Andover, little more than half a mile southwesterly from Phillips' Academy and the Theological Institution, and about one mile from the Rev. Mr. Badger's Meeting-house,—containing about forty acres of valuable land, being the *choice* part of a much larger farm—having thereon one large and convenient two story dwelling-house, finished and in good repair, lately occupied as a boarding-house.—Also, near it, a one story dwelling-house in good repair. Also a barn ninety feet long, sheds, wash-house, wells of excellent water, gardens, fruit trees, &c.—A very eligible situation for any person desirous of retiring into a pleasant country town for the purpose of educating his children. The above valuable estate will be sold at public auction on Tuesday the first day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Conditions of sale liberal. SAMUEL FARRAR.

Andover, Feb. 24, 1824.

SPLENDID DAHLIAS.

The following are a part a list of splendid Double Dahlias which will be for sale, in a few days, at the New-England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street, by G. C. Barrett.

Barrett's Susannah; King of the Whites; Le Brilliant: Romulus; Hill's Mogul; Foster's Incomparable; Countess of Liverpool; Queen of Wirtemburg; Othello; Globe Crimson; Black Turban; Isabella; Barrett's Favorite, with singular dark foliage; Magnet; Colville Perfectæ; Purple of Tyre; Wm. Penn; Meliceuth; Count Balou; Orange and Yellow Dwarf; Francinia: Welles Dwarf Lilac; Rubens; Red Cockade; Trienda Purpurea; Bella Forma; Margaretta (splendid) Dwarf Light Purple; do. Red; do. dark Purple; Carmine, *dark centre*; Semidouble White; White; Woods' Dwarf Red; Gen. Washington; Helianthus Flora; Elizabeth; Coccineæ; Igniscens, *very scarlet*; President Adams; Abundante Flora; Imperial; Scarlet Turban; Eclipse; with all the common varieties, too numerous to mention.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Geo. C. Barrett, General Agent

For all the principal Nurseries, in the vicinity of Boston, will faithfully attend to all orders for Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Plants, &c. and the same will be delivered in the city, or sent on board vessels, without additional expense.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
Apples, early,		barrel	1 50	2 00
Beans, white,		bushel	1,12	1 37
Beef, mess, (new)		barrel	10 50	8 50
	Cargo, No. 1	"		
	prime,	"	6 50	6 75
Beeswax, (American)		pound	18	22
Butter, inspected, No. 1, new,		"	11	13
Cranberries,		bushel	2 00	2 50
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	9
	skimmed milk,	"	3½	5
Feathers, northern, geese,		"	40	45
	southern, geese,	"	35	40
Flax, American,		pound	9	12
Flaxseed,		bushel	1 37	1 50
Flour, Genesee,	cash.	barrel	5 12	5 37
	Baltimore, Howard str. new	"	5 25	5 37
	Baltimore, wharf,		5 12	5 12
	Alexandria,	"	5 12	5 37
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	72	58
	southern yellow,	"	55	56
	white,	"	55	56
	Rye, (scarce) Northern,	"	80	85
	Barley,	"	65	70
	Oats, Northern, (prime)	"	43	45
Hay, best English, New,		ton	19 00	20 00
	Eastern screwed,	"	12 00	13 00
	Hard pressed,	"	13 00	16 00
Honey,		gallon	36	46
Hops, 1st quality		pound	18	20
	2d quality	"	14	16
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		pound	11	11½
	Southern, 1st sort,	"	9½	10
Leather, Slaughter, sole,		"	18	20
	" upper,	lb.	22	23
	Dry Hide, sole,	pound	17	19
	" upper,	lb.	18	20
	Philadelphia, sole,	pound	25	27
	Baltimore, sole,	"	23	26
Lime,	best sort	cask	1 12	1 25
Pork, Mass. inspec., extra clear,		barrel	19 00	2 00
	Navy, Mess,	"	14 00	1 00
	Bone, middlings,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 25	2 37
	Red Top, northern,	"	87	1 00
	Red Clover, northern,	pound	9	10
	White Dutch Honeysuckle	"	30	33
Tallow, tried,		cwt	8 00	
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,		pound	64	66
	Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	70	75
	Merino, ¾ths washed,	"	50	52
	Merino, half blood,	"	39	42
	Merino, quarter,	"	43	48
	Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	55	60
	1st Lambs,	"	45	50
	2d "	"	35	40
	3d "	"	28	30
	1st Spinning,	"	45	48

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	10	11
southern,	"	9	10
Pork, whole hogs,	"	6	7
Poultry,	"	10	15
Butter, (tub)	"	14	16
lump, best,	"	18	20
Eggs,	dozen	16	20
Potatoes,	bushel	40	50
Cider, (according to quality,)	barrel	1 50	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 10, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 275 Beef Cattle, 634 Sheep—(including 134 unsold last week,) 12 pair Working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves, and 16 Swine.

Prices. *Beef Cattle.*—An advance was effected from last week. One or two yoke were taken at $6. We quote prime at $5 50 a 5 75; good at 5 a 5 25; thin at 4 75.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot taken at $3, one at 3 50 a 3 75, one at 4, one at 5, and 19 at $7 each.

Working Oxen—Ordinary we noticed two sales, $58 and $75.

Cows and Calves—A few sales only, viz. $20, 22 and 30.

Swine—Those at market were sold in one lot at about 5c, all sows.

The famous Leicestershire Sheep which were noticed in our last, ten in number, fattened by Rev. Henry Colman, Deerfield, were sold this day by Ephraim Hastings to Col. Nathaniel Brackett of Newton at $15 per head.

MISCELLANY.

THE WHITE FLOWER IN THE STAGE COACH.

BY MISS HANNAH F. GOULD.

She did not know, when she gave thee me,
How sweet a comforter thou would'st be:
To her pensive friend in the secret need
Which the traveller feels from the tramp of steed,
The wavering couch, and a lonely hour
In a stranger group, my fair white flower!

When the rumbling sound of the wheels was heard
And made me hasten the parting word,
She plucked thee up from thy native place,
While the soul looked full from her speaking face;
And all she felt from the long farewell,
She left for her tender flower to tell.

Thou beautiful thing! 'twas a holy thought,
To give me a work which my Maker wrought;
So pure and perfect to sooth the mind,
In the rattling cage as I sit confined,
While it rolls along in the beaten track,
And my form goes on, but my heart goes back.

I'll cast my mantle 'twixt thee and harm,
From a neighborly skirt, a hostile arm,
Or a cape astray, whose fall, or brush
Thy delicate head might wound or crush;
And then, my small, but eloquent friend,
We'll sweetly commune, to my journey's end.

For He will carry me safely there,
Who made thy slenderest root his care!
He formed the eye that delights to see,
And the soul that loves to contemplate thee,
We both are the works of his wondrous power;
In silence we'll praise him, my sweet White Flower.

IMPORTANT TO CROWS.

The Salem Register publishes the following sketch of a debate in the Legislature on the bill for allowing 25 cents for every full grown Crow, and 12½ cents for every young Crow, ("children half price,") which may be killed in the State.

The members took occasion to indulge in a little pleasantry on this subject.

Mr. Ruggles, of Troy, spoke in defence of the character of the Crow. They are the natural scavengers of our Farms—they destroy the enemies of our corn fields, and do much more good than harm. He was always glad to see them. He was himself a farmer and raised 300 bushels of corn a year. He always prevented any one from killing the crows, and frequently scattered half a bushel of corn about to feed them. He should be as willing to pay for their services as for any of the laborers upon his farm. He moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. Greenwood, of Hubbardston, (Chairman of the Committee which reported the bill) defended its provisions, and spoke in a disrespectful manner of the character of the Crow. Every farmer, he said, knows they are great depredators, and some are injured to the amount of 30 or 40 dollars a year. He thought something should be done to encourage their destruction.

Mr. Forward, of Belchertown, thought there were other birds and animals as bad as crows, and ought to be destroyed just as much. There was the *Chewink* and *Chipmuck*—they too visit our corn-fields. But he would ask any liberal minded man if he would grudge a kernel of corn to a poor Chipmuck, when he sees him sitting hour after hour, with tears in his eyes, longing for something to eat? If any gentleman raises so much corn as to lose 40 dollars worth a year by the crows, he can afford to hire a man, and find him powder and shot to protect it. If the crows are killed, twice the number would come to bury the dead.

An old farmer in the gallery said he at first thought this a small subject to legislate upon, but he was now in favor of doing something against the crows. He has known them to pluck out the eyes of little lambs! Would gentlemen let an animal that would do such a deed, go with impunity? As to *Chipmucks*, they could not fly, and small children could set squat traps and catch 'em; there is no need of a bounty for them. Gentlemen must possess a very liberal spirit, as well as a great abundance, if they are willing to give corn to such a pernicious tribe as the crows.

A member moved a re-commitment, to add chipmucks, chewinks, caterpillars, &c. to the bill.

Mr. Forward never knew crows to pick out lambs' eyes, but he didn't doubt the word of the gentleman in the gallery, for he once travelled in his part of the country, and upon his word he did'nt believe there was corn enough raised there for the Crows to subsist upon!

Mr. Darling, of Marblehead, said he once knew a corn field destroyed by a swarm of *Rats*—he thought they ought to be included in the bill, and that it should specify at what age they should be considered *Young rats* or *Old rats!*

Mr. Forward said—the bill didn't point out the size or weight which constitute a "full grown Crow."

An elderly member asked whether the bill was to apply to the city of Boston?

Mr. Greenwood replied that it would not—no Crow was ever seen in the city except a certain "*Jim Crow*," and he had no idea of shooting him!

Mr. Ellis said, there was a member of this House the last year by the name of *Crow!* He certainly would come under the denomination of a "full grown Crow," and he saw no provision in the bill which would protect *him!*

The House having been amused for an hour by this crow shooting project, and the proposition having been sufficiently ridiculed, the question was taken on striking out the enacting clause of the bill, and carried in the affirmative by a very large majority.

From the Genesee Farmer.

TO KILL RATS OR CROWS.

"Bruise half an ounce nux vomica and soak 24 hours in warm water; then add 4 quarts corn and soak it 12 hours; then sow the corn on the ground immediately after planting."

The above was taken from a paper some years since, and after trying corn soaked in arsenic without success, I tried the above; and early the next morning after sowing it, I found a crow on the ground, stupid; but on putting him in a cage he revived, and I put him in the field, and confined him to a board by tying his legs on the under side, after boring two holes to put his feet through; and immediately the air was black with crows, but no one ventured to disturb the corn. I should recommend to increase the quantity of nux vomica, that the effect may be more certain. For rats it should be mixed with meal, and put where the hens cannot get it.

It is impossible, says the learned Bishop Taylor, to make people understand their own ignorance, for it requires knowledge to perceive it, and therefore he that can perceive it hath it not.

FRUIT TREES.

Ornamental TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. Nursery of WILLIAM KENRICK in Newton, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of *new celebrated Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the Morus Multicaulis or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, *Moutan and Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 33 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with Geo. C. Barrett, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

COTTON GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, 414 Washington st. (South End.) offers for sale, the largest assortment of COTTON GOODS, to be found in any retail store in the city, viz.

10 cases of Colors rich dark Calicoes, at		12½ cts.
10 " Light, small figured "		12½ "
3 " do do do Plaid "		10 "
5 " Various patterns, "		6d
1 " Furniture Patch		1s
1 " " "		9d
4 bales 3-4 Unbleached Cottons,		4½ cts.
9 " 3-4 " "		6d
8 " 9-8 " "		10 cts.
3 " 9-8 Newmarket, manufactured of warp and very stout, for shirting,		12½ cts.
2 cases 5-4 Bleached Cotton,		12½ "
1 " Hamilton Long Cloth,		20 "
2 " Fine drest 9-8 Cotton,		1s
3 " do and stout, 4-4 do		12½ cts.
10 " 9-8 do		10 "
4 " 3-4 do		6d
1 " 3-4 do		4½ cts.
1 bale Bleached Cotton Flannel,		6 "
1 " " " "		10
1 " " " "	7-8	12½ "
1 " " " "	very fine 4-4	1s

Bleached and Unbleached American Jeans.

Also—A large assortment of Flannels, from one shilling to one dollar per yard.

Black and Colored Bombazetts, at	12½ cts.
Camblet and Plaid do	12½ "
Yellow, Green and Scarlet Moreens,	25 "

3-4 and 6-4 English Merino, superior fabric and desirable colors—A large variety of superior fabric and low priced, mixed, &c.—Cassimeres—Brown Linen—4-4 Irish White, and 5-4 Linen Sheeting—Long Lawn, &c.—3-4 and 4-4 Col'd and 4-4 and 6-4 plain Hair, Cord and Check, and Plain Cambrics. F5.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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